

WEATHER FORECAST.
Increasing cloudiness to-day; to-morrow showers and cooler.
Highest temperature yesterday, 70; lowest, 42.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

PROPERTY LIENS NEW WEAPON IN WAR ON SALOONS

Will Stop Sale of Premises
Where Arrests Have Been
Made to Guarantee
Fines.

ENRIGHT IS SATISFIED

Force Doing Duty, He Says,
More Money Is Needed
to Make the City
Bone Dry.

STREET 'TOTER' FREED

First Indictments Are Re-
turned in Kings—Oliver
Morosco Is Held in Rum
Transfer.

Developments yesterday in the en-
forcement of dry laws in this city
included:

Liens are to be placed immediately
against property where there have
been, or in the future, arrests by
police of persons charged with viola-
tions of the new State dry laws, which
will prevent disposal of the premises
until the cases are disposed of in court.

Police Commissioner Richard E. En-
right, in an interview with a reporter
for THE NEW YORK HERALD, said he had
adopted a checking up system whereby
graffiti by members of the force in
making New York city dry would be
next to impossible. He said it would
cost approximately \$250,000 a year
for the work of the police in the dry
drive, and added he would receive re-
porters at 4 o'clock every Friday after-
noon to be interviewed on the prohibi-
tion question.

City Chamberlain Philip Berolzheimer
stated that if the arrests of
violators continue as in the past he
would ask the budget committee of
the Board of Estimate for an addi-
tional \$40,000, which he said would
be required during the next year to
pay extra jurors who will try viola-
tors of the State dry laws if indict-
ments continue at the rate they are
now being brought.

Oliver Morosco Held.
Oliver Morosco, theatrical producer,
was held in \$1,000 bail by United States
Commissioner McGoldrick in Brooklyn
on a charge of having illegal possession
of ninety-two bottles of whiskey he was
about to ship to Los Angeles and he had
not recorded in a Federal permit with
other liquors to be transported.

Izzy Einstein, Federal prohibition en-
forcement agent, seized a carload of po-
tatoes on the New York Central Railroad
in which were found 600 bushels of
spuds and 500 cases of canned corned
beef, which he said were from Canada.

First indictments against liquor viola-
tors in Kings county were returned.
One case dismissed was that of a man
arrested in the street while carrying a
bottle of whiskey, it being claimed the
officer making the arrest exceeded his
authority in not having a warrant.

Police Commissioner Enright said that
while his men were doing excellent work
in the dry enforcement drive, this duty
would be greatly facilitated if the Board
of Estimate granted his request for an
additional 1,000 patrolmen and an ap-
propriation of \$100,000.

Thousands of letters have poured into
Commissioner Enright's office from every
part of the country commending the
work of the Police Department in carry-
ing out under his direction the difficult
task of drastic enforcement. One com-
munication came from Wayne B.
Wheeler, chief counsel of the Anti-
Saloon League headquarters in Wash-
ington, who praised the results thus far
shown by the police.

In answering Mr. Wheeler's letter the
Police Commissioner declared he fully
realized the great responsibility placed
in his hands, and that the corner saloon
in this city will be a thing of the past
within a few weeks.

"I do not believe the dry laws will
ever be repealed, as the women who
have the vote will prevent it," said
Commissioner Enright. "I have received
hundreds of letters from women who
have made complaints against places
where their husbands or other kin
have been drinking hooch of the very worst
variety. We are attending to these cases
promptly."

"Saloonkeepers are foolish even to at-
tempt to sell intoxicating liquors, as I
think this element would realize that the
police mean business. Whatever op-
ponents of the dry laws may have
will and as soon as we get our first con-
viction in court which may involve a
jail sentence."

"No money will be searched unless
there is evidence of the operating of a
still or selling of liquor in a man's
domicile. Common sense will be used
in such cases, but a man's home should
not be his brewery. We are going to be
reasonable and not make the law
look foolish."

Lien Notices Prepared.
First Deputy Police Commissioner
John A. Leach, in active charge of cer-
tain phases of dry enforcement, will
begin to-day sending out notice of the
lien.

Meteor Shows Red Hot Metal Down on Georgia

MACON, Ga., April 20.—A
meteor passed over middle
and southern Georgia about 9
o'clock this morning, exploding
and showering hot metal as
heavy as iron.
At Pitts, in Wilcox county,
more than a dozen heavy explo-
sions were heard, then, as if a
machine gun had been pressed
into action, there was a sharp
crackling in the air for several
minutes and red hot metal, some
pieces weighing six pounds each,
fell. In the wake of the falling
fragments was a trail of black
smoke. The sky was cloudless.

MRS. LYDIG HOYT NOW IN "MOVIES"

Contract Signed Week Ago and
Society Woman Will Attend
Rehearsal To-morrow.

WITH NORMA TALMADGE

Her First Appearance Will Be
in "The Wonderful Thing,"
as Second Lead.

Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, who holds a front
rank position in society in New York,
Newport and Southampton, has de-
cided to join the ranks of "movie"
actresses and soon will make her pro-
fessional debut in a silent drama in
which Miss Norma Talmadge will be
the star. She has had her "tryout,"
and with the other members of the
company will have her first rehearsal
to-morrow afternoon.

So carefully was the secret of
Mrs. Hoyt's professional aspirations
guarded that few among her large
circle of friends knew of her venture.
So convinced was Miss Talmadge and
those associated with her in the Norma
Talmadge Film Corporation that Mrs.
Hoyt was adapted by personality and
historic ability to the filmed drama
that she could have started her pro-
fessional career as a star, but it was
her own wish to enter the field in a
lesser capacity and win on her merits
after a practical test.

This opportunity Mrs. Hoyt will have
in a picture called "The Wonderful
Thing," which has been adapted to the
screen from the play of the same name
by Lillian Trumble Bradley. In which
Miss Jeanne Eagels starred at the end of
the last theatrical season.

Mrs. Hoyt signed her contract a week
ago to appear under the direction of Her-
bert Brenon in the filmed version of
"The Wonderful Thing" in a part next in im-
portance to that to be played by Miss
Talmadge. Mrs. Brenon had heard that
Mrs. Hoyt was a "possibility" for the
screen and, realizing that her gifts as an
actress, her beauty and her position in
society adapted her to the part "next"
to Miss Talmadge, he offered her the
contract.

In "The Wonderful Thing" Miss Tal-
madge will play the part of a Franco-
American girl in England whose father
had made a fortune curing hams. She
possesses social ambitions but is frowned
down by the upper crust of London
society, to which she aspires. Mrs. Hoyt
will play the part of an English noble-
woman of ancient lineage who tries to
squell the rich daughter of the ham
cure, and in such role will be the
screen most of the time. Her part is
one that calls for a great deal of real
acting.

Mrs. Hoyt is known as one of the
most proficient amateur actresses among
the younger women of society. She has
appeared in numerous productions since
her debut nine years ago. She is tall,
of slight figure and has black hair. Her
last public appearance was in an im-
portant part in the musical review
of the Junior League last month in
the Waldorf-Astoria, called "Musical
Chairs."

As a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julian
W. Robbins of 33 East Seventy-fourth
street Mrs. Hoyt was born in society.
Her marriage to a son of Mr. and Mrs.
Gerald Livingston Hoyt in the Centen-
nial Chapel of St. George's Church, June
8, 1910, was one of the most impor-
tant of that summer in society. Since
then she has been a leader in fashion-
able affairs here, in Southampton and in
Newport.

Mrs. Hoyt is a sister of Mrs. Van
Rensselaer C. King. Her husband is a
brother of Mrs. Samuel A. Weldon.
Mrs. Hoyt is the second young woman
of society to find a professional career
in the movies. Last summer Mrs. Mor-
gan Belmont, daughter-in-law of August
Belmont and a daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. Paul A. Andrews of Newport, en-
tered the moving picture field.

**KNOWN FOR HONESTY,
HELD AS EMBEZZLER**

**Boston City Employee Is Said
to Have Speculated.**

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
BOSTON, April 20.—"Honest Tom"
O'Daly, trusted city employee for thirty-
five years as paymaster and as cashier
in the treasury department, and who
had been named to succeed City Treas-
urer Murray, resigned, was arrested to-
night charged with the larceny of
\$40,000 from the city, and released in
\$20,000 bonds.

O'Daly admits the theft, and says the
money largely was lost in stock specu-
lating. He declares he has nothing and
no way to reimburse the city. He is
bonded for \$20,000 by the Massachusetts
Bonding Company. His wrongdoing
was discovered accidentally when an au-
ditor found evidence of the accounts
having been manipulated.

It is said O'Daly has been stealing
from the city for ten years and covered
up his doings by charging them up to
court judgments against the city. It is
believed he sought to lump these specu-
lations into one or two large items, and
in so doing tripped himself.

OTHER who are particularly bitter who
are looking for positions above the average,
read Herald Want Ads. They also put their
situation wanted ads, there.—Adm.

WALL ST. BOMB SUSPECT PARTLY IDENTIFIED HERE

Two Witnesses Recognize
Picture of Italian as the
Driver of Wagon.

NET IS DRAWING IN

W. J. Flynn Probably Will
Bring Tito Ligi to
New York.

WINDOW WEIGHTS CLUE

Those Used in Bomb Same as
Ones Found in City Where
Prisoner Is Held.

William J. Flynn, chief of bureau of
investigation of the Department of
Justice, said in Washington last night
that Tito Ligi, who is under arrest at
Scranton, Pa., as a suspect in the
bomb explosion in Wall street last
September, has been partially identi-
fied as the driver of the wagon who
stopped in front of the Sub-Treasury
a few moments before the explosion
occurred. Two witnesses who saw the
wagon just before the blast have seen
pictures of Ligi. Chief Flynn said, and
have identified them as photographs of
the driver.

Chief Flynn said, however, that he
does not regard this identification as
sufficient to connect Ligi definitely
with the crime, and that he will pro-
ceed no further against the Italian
until the witnesses have been taken to
Scranton and given an opportunity to
see the man. If this is not done Ligi
may be brought to New York. Mean-
while Ligi is being closely guarded in
Scranton, and has already been ques-
tioned several times by Government
agents who have been working on the
explosion case for several months.

Admits He's a Draft Dodger.
P. J. Ahearn of New York Bureau
of the Department of Justice, who is un-
derstood to have developed the clue that
caused Ligi's arrest, spent three hours
yesterday questioning the man, but he
denied all knowledge of the Wall Street
bomb. He admitted, however, the Gov-
ernment agents say, that he intentionally
avoided the draft laws during the war,
and he is being detained charged with
violation of the Selective Service act.

He has been in Scranton since last No-
vember, and has been employed at a
restaurant. The authorities have been
able to learn very little of his move-
ments prior to that time. He is 27 years
old, 5 feet 10 inches in height, slender
build, with black curly hair, large lips
and perfect teeth.

Despatches from Scranton said that
the Government agents had had the man
under observation for more than five
months, and that they took him into
custody when it was learned that a
Scranton plan to attempt to manufacture
and sell such as were used in the
Wall Street bomb.

Mystery in Local Circles.
Local officials of the Department of
Justice disclaimed all knowledge of the
Scranton bomb suspect.

P. J. Ahearn, the department agent,
who caused the arrest, has been work-
ing for some time from the Washing-
ton office of the department. He is an
under direct order of William J. Flynn,
chief of the bureau of investigation. Mr.
Flynn recently has been spending all his
time in Washington, although he has an
office in New York.

Thomas M. Reddy, acting superintend-
ent of the local office of justice, said
that all information concerning the
Scranton suspect would be given out
by the Washington office. Denial was
made that Ahearn was sending Bertillon
measurements and photographs of the
prisoner to this city. In another quar-
ter, in the attempt to solve the source
of the bomb, it was stated that the de-
partment of justice officers at 15 Park
row.

At Police Headquarters Capt. Arthur
Carey, chief of the homicide squad, said
that no word had come from Scranton
concerning the Italian held there.
Ligi was taken to the city concerning the
likelihood of a solution of the bomb mystery
through the Scranton suspect. One man asserted
that when the time for arrests comes a
number will be made simultaneously.

**SAYS BRIAND PUT OVER
UNITY OF COMMAND**

**First Recognized Necessity of
Foch, Asserts Painleve.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, April 20.—

It was Aristide Briand, now Premier,
and not Georges Clemenceau, who first
officially recognized the necessity of appointing Marshal Foch
commander-in-chief of all the allied
forces, says Paul Painleve, also a for-
mer Premier, in a letter published in the
Temps to-night, contradicting Andre
Tardieu, who claimed that he and the
"Tiger" were responsible for urging the
unity of command.

Painleve as a member of the war Cab-
inet in the first Briand Ministry, from
October, 1915, to December, 1916, strove
to obtain a single command. "In Feb-
ruary, 1917," he writes, "Briand, with
support of Lloyd George, succeeded in
obtaining acceptance by the British
Government of a convention which was
agreed to reimburse the city. He is
bonded for \$20,000 by the Massachusetts
Bonding Company. His wrongdoing
was discovered accidentally when an au-
ditor found evidence of the accounts
having been manipulated."

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from the city for ten years and covered
up his doings by charging them up to
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are looking for positions above the average,
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situation wanted ads, there.—Adm.

VALUE OF FOOD DOLLAR UP 18 CENTS TO 64 IN PURCHASING POWER SINCE RECORD IN MAY

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

APPROXIMATELY 9,000,000 women workers, including school
teachers and widows and orphans, according to returns of the
Census Bureau, are the chief beneficiaries of the increased value
of the American dollar, a fattening process which began in May, 1920,
and which has been going on continuously since.
The dollar now is worth 18 cents more than last May, as far as
food is concerned. The food dollar is worth 64 cents in comparison
with its pre-war counterpart, the official figures show. Last May the
dollar was worth 46 cents.

The effect of this inflation is to give what amounts to an increase
in income to women who work. The school teachers who in May were
receiving salaries of \$800 a year now earn \$944, as far as purchasing
power is concerned.

The same increase accrues of course to all residents of the United
States, but when the dollar first began to lose value the loss to the
women workers, widows, orphans and others whose income was fixed
was more emphasized.

While the retail food dollar has been gaining 18 cents in value
the wholesale dollar has taken on an additional 24 cents in increased
purchasing power.

TRAIN HITS MOTOR, KILLS 4 IN FAMILY

Automobile Stalls on Crossing
Near Bordentown, N. J.,
With Six Occupants.

ANOTHER MEMBER DYING

F. T. Kennedy, His Wife, Son
and Daughter Are Dead—
Nephew Will Survive.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 20.—A
Pennsylvania Railroad train bound
from Camp Dix to Trenton struck an
automobile containing six members of
the family of Francis T. Kennedy, a
real estate operator of Lyons, Farm, near
Newark, at Day's Crossing, near here,
late this afternoon, killing Mr.
Kennedy, his wife, Olga, and their two
year-old daughter, Edna, and their son,
Arnold. Another son, Edwin, was so
seriously injured that he will die. A
nephew of Mr. Kennedy's, Charles L.
Kennedy, who was driving the car,
was also hurt, but not seriously.

The authorities here have not been
able to learn exactly how the accident
happened, but they believe that the
automobile became stalled in crossing
the tracks and that young Kennedy was
not able to start the engine before the
train rounded the curve and bore down
upon him. By that time it was too
late for those in the automobile to get
out.

The train appeared to have hit the
machine in the middle, hurling the occu-
pants in all directions and carrying the
engineer of the locomotive down the track.
The engineer of the locomotive stopped
the train as soon as possible and mem-
bers of the train crew hurried back to
the crossing. They found Mr. Kennedy
and his son, Arnold, dead, and the others
unconscious.

The injured persons were made as
comfortable as possible and calls were
sent to Bordentown for ambulances,
which carried Mrs. Kennedy to Roebl-
ing's Hospital here and the daughter,
Edna, to the St. Francis Hospital. Both
before operations could be com-
pleted, Edwin and Charles Kennedy
died. Edwin was taken to the St. Francis Hos-
pital, where physicians said last night
that there is no hope for the recovery of
Edwin but that Charles Kennedy will
live. The bodies of Mr. Kennedy, his
wife and their daughter and son were
brought to Rogers' morgue here.

The police have learned that Edwin
Kennedy was seated beside Charles Ken-
nedy while the other members of the
family were in the back seat. The cross-
ing where the accident occurred is one
of the most dangerous in this section,
and many deaths have been caused there
by collisions between trains and auto-
mobiles.

Two years ago Frank Wilby of Bur-
lington and three members of his fam-
ily were killed in an accident similar
to the one that caused the deaths of
the Kennedys.

**WALES AT AMERICAN
CLUB PLUNGES A 'QUID'**

**Luncheon Guest's Derby Bet
to Be Framed in London.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
London, April 20.—

The friendship of the Prince of Wales
for America and Americans was demon-
strated to-day in an informal manner
when he had luncheon at the American
Club, headquarters of American business
and professional men in London. The
Prince, who came unannounced, was the
guest of J. Butler Wright, counselor,
and L. Lanier Winlow, secretary of the
American Embassy. Although more than
100 attended the luncheon, few
were aware of the Prince's presence un-
til he was introduced around and
laughed and chatted with all.

As at all the guests, the Prince was
asked to invest a sovereign in the club's
Derby sweepstakes, which he did. When
told that his sovereign would be framed
he asked the members to be sure to let
him know in case he won.

Country Boarders Wanted
Now is the time to find that charming place to live in
the country. See the Country Board want ads. in

THE NEW YORK HERALD
TELEPHONE CHELSEA 4000
(New Number—make a note of it)

SENATE, 69 TO 19, RATIFIES TREATY WITH COLOMBIA

Administration's Leaders
Defeat Amendments Of-
fered by Opponents.

LODGE DEFENDS ACTION

Sensational Debate Marks
Closing Hours Prior to
Final Roll Call.

APOLOGY IS STRICKEN OUT

Wadsworth, Prominent Among
Opponents, Raises Issue of
Neutral Rights.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—
The Colombian treaty, submitted
to the Senate March 9 by President
Harding as the first important step
in the foreign policy of his Adminis-
tration, was ratified by the Senate to-
day by a vote of 69 to 19. Of those
voting against ratification in open ex-
ecutive session fifteen were Republi-
cans and two were Democrats. Two
other Senators, one Republican and
one Democrat, were paired against it.

The Senators voting against it were:
Republicans—Borah (Idaho), Capper
(Kan.), Johnson (Cal.), Jones
(Wash.), Kellogg (Minn.), Kenyon
(Iowa), La Follette (Wis.), Lenroot
(Wis.), McNary (Ore.), Nelson (Minn.),
Norbeck (S. D.), Norris (Neb.), Poin-
dexter (Wash.), Townsend (Mich.),
Wadsworth (N. Y.), Paired, Cummins
(Iowa).

Democrats—Dial (S. D.), Reed (Mo.),
Simmons (N. C.), Watson (Ga.),
Paired, Trammell (Ia.).
Of the vote in favor of ratification
forty were Republicans and twenty-
nine were Democrats.

Forces in favor of ratification were
in complete control of the situation at
all times, defeating by decisive votes
every one of the amendments sought
to be added, except those favored by
the Foreign Relations Committee. The
opponents forced five roll calls in ad-
dition to the final vote in their effort
to modify the terms of the treaty and
one other preliminary roll call on the
adoption of Article I. to the treaty
after it was perfected by committee
amendments.

The adoption of the committee amend-
ments means that the treaty must be
taken up through diplomatic channels
by the State Department with the Gov-
ernment of Colombia. It was signed at
Bogota April 6, 1914, after negotiations
conducted by Secretary of State Bryan.

Synopsis of the Treaty.
The treaty ratified to-day vests in the
United States title to the Panama Canal
and the Panama Railway without any
encumbrances or indemnities whatever;
grants to Colombia the right at all times
to transport troops, materials of war
and ships through the canal without
charge; gives the same rights to Col-
ombia as the United States enjoys to
the soil and industry, her mails and
other large grants and concessions; au-
thorizes the payment of \$25,000,000 to
Colombia and that Colombia shall
recognize Panama as an independent
nation. It likewise contemplates the
renewal of friendly relations between
Colombia and the United States, which
have been in dispute ever since 1903, at
the time of the Panama revolution in-
cident to the construction of the canal.

The committee amendments after the
original treaty by:
Striking out the apology.
Specifying that the title in the Panama
Railway is vested in the United
States.

Striking out of the clause giving
rights to Colombia for transporting
troops through the canal, the words
"even in case of war between Colombia
and another nation," and also the words
"the provisions of this paragraph shall
not, however, apply to cases of war be-
tween Colombia and the United States."

Limiting Colombia's right to transport
coal, petroleum and sea salt over the
railway to periods when canal traffic is
interrupted.
Modifying the time of payment of the
\$25,000,000 so that instead of paying it
all within six months after exchange of
ratifications it shall be paid in five in-
stallments.

The final vote came after an exciting,
and at times sensational, debate. Scores
of speeches for and against it have been
made during the eight actual days of dis-
cussion, and opponents of the measure
kept up their criticism and denunciation
until the hour arrived when, under the
unanimous consent agreement made
early in March, the final vote was re-
corded.

Lodge Defends the Treaty.
Outstanding features of the discus-
sion have been charges by friends and
adversaries of Theodore Roosevelt that
ratification of the treaty was an in-
sult to his memory, that it constituted
an admission of wrong by the United
States against Colombia, that it was a
"blackmail" treaty which degraded the
United States before the world and
would be recorded by historians as a
black page in American history.

These and other charges forced Sen-
ator Lodge to take the floor once more
in behalf of the treaty. He arose to re-
ply to a new ground of attack made
by Senator Wadsworth, who asserted
that "we are giving to Colombia in
this treaty the same right that Ger-
many demanded of Belgium at the be-
ginning of the war—right of transport-
ing troops and war materials over neu-
tral territory."

"There is nothing better calculated to
drag the United States into trouble

New Tax on Ruhr Coal and Exports, Briand Plan

LONDON, April 20.—Proposed
French measures which Premier
Briand will communicate to
Mr. Lloyd George in the sym-
posium conference, according to Reuters's
Paris correspondent, will include
a new tax of from 50 to 70
francs on coal mined in the Ruhr
district, which will be placed under
the supervision of French
mining engineers.
The measures also provide for
a tax on exports and seizure of
shares in industrial concerns.

GERMANS ATTACK CHICAGO COUPLE

Mob of Women and Children
Beats Man and Wife at
Sans Souci Park.

2 CIVILIANS HELP RESCUE

Assault Follows Funeral of
Ex-Empress—Accused of
Being French.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 20.—James E. Tobin-
son and his wife, residents of Chicago,
were attacked by a crowd of German
men, women and children Tuesday as
they sat on the terrace of Sans Souci
Park, following the funeral of former
Empress Augusta Victoria.

The Americans were rescued by a
security policeman and two German
citizens, who locked arms and sur-
rounded them, accepting a pelting of
sticks, stones and umbrellas in de-
fense of the couple until they were
able to escort them to the police sta-
tion in Potsdam. Here a patrol of ex-
tra policemen dispersed the crowd.

During the attack the policeman and
the two German citizens were unable
to quiet the crowd, members of which
were shouting, "French people!"
"French people!" Nor could they entirely
shield the Americans. Mr. Tobin-
son was beaten about the head and shoulders,
and his wife received a bruised nose. Also her
hat was torn from her head, her hair
was pulled and she was struck on her
arms and legs by umbrellas.

Potsdam police headquarters in their
report concerning the case said: "The
Americans were not to blame, and they
desire that there be no further mention
of the affair."

"The mob," said Mr. Tobin-
son to-day, "was incited by an old woman who
thought I thought I was a Frenchman.
She thought I was a Frenchman and
she wanted to make me a Frenchman.
She was a Frenchman and she wanted
to make me a Frenchman."

Mrs. Tobin-son, who is a graduate of
a college in Valparaiso, Ind., which her
husband, a civil engineer, also attended,
said:

"We were sitting on the terrace speak-
ing English. There were three women
sitting in the same seat. The one near-
est us turned to her companions and de-
clared we were French. They began abus-
ing foreigners. I could not understand
what they said, but I realized that the
women were very angry."

"A crowd gathered. To the children the
French words derogatory to the former
Empress. Neither of us understands
French. One of the old woman's com-
panions tried to explain that we had not
spoken at all about the dead former Em-
press."

"The crowd, however, drew nearer,
shouting that we were French, and the
children began to throw stones. I was so
frightened I thought I was choking. The
crowd struck my husband with canes
and umbrellas. He tried to protect me
as we ran, and then two civilians and
the policeman came to our aid. There
were several hundred persons following
us before we reached the police station."

Mr. Tobin-son, who said he lived at
2748 West Washington avenue, Chicago,
declared he and his wife were born in
Russia. Mrs. Tobin-son, however, is of
French descent. He is a naturalized citizen.<